

# THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GEORGIA. MONDAY MORNING AUGUST 26, 1889.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

## TORY STRATEGY

FOR THE PURPOSE OF CARRYING THE NEXT ELECTION.

## VIGOROUS CAMPAIGN AHEAD.

The Situation of Parties in England, and the Groundwork of the Next Election—Some Actual Work to be Done.

LONDON, August 25.—Parliament will be prorogued next Saturday, and the Tory leaders are already engaging their best speakers for a vigorous effort during the coming recess in the London constituencies. Something of the kind has, indeed, been in contemplation for some time past. The conservative managers, to do them justice, are no more blind than other people to the fact that whatever may be the case in the country generally, the government has been for some time steadily losing ground in London.

One of the most acute of the party officials expressed the opinion a short time ago that unless a vigorous anti-liberal campaign was commenced the conservatives would stand to lose twenty seats in London. On one point, in fact, the party officials are agreed that the two weakest portions of the ministerial defenses are London and Scotland. A possible loss of from fifteen to twenty seats in the capital, and an equal number of the Tweedies, is, indeed, openly talked of among the Tweedies who have real knowledge of electioneering. And such a loss would almost

DISPOSE OF THE MINISTERIAL MAJORITY.

With regard to Scotland, the conservative view is that the return of the Scotch constituencies to their allegiance to Mr. Gladstone was all along inevitable, and that the election of 1886 gave no idea of the permanent feeling of the country. In the autumn campaign a desperate attempt is made to rally the ministerial forces in the constituencies, beginning in November, when Mr. Balfour will visit Edinburgh, and a "national demonstration" of Scotch unionists will be organized. But the conservative managers have really

LITTLE HOPE OF SCOTLAND, and the loss of unionist seats north of the border is regarded as inevitable. The case with regard to the capital is different. The conservative view is that the home rule policy has made little progress in London, but that other points of the radical programme have made rapid headway. The encroachment of the leases, the taxation of ground rents and the theory of a graduated income tax are believed to have made great progress. With regard to the working classes it is believed that

THE EIGHT-HOUR MOVEMENT is far more formidable than the party leaders on either side would allow. The county council is credited with having done a great deal to spread radical ideas. However this may be, a strong anti-radical propaganda is to be initiated in the London constituencies which will itself be favored to a greater extent with ultra-democratic Toryism, and Sir Roger Lethbridge is not the only "weak" member who will be asked before the next general election to give place to a stronger successor.

The Boulangerites in Council.

PARIS, August 25.—The Boulangerites held a stormy meeting today to discuss the selection of candidates for the coming general election, M. Lequere declared that although he was a personal friend of General Boulanger, he was not prepared to follow Boulanger blindly. His party, he said, is to stick to the triumph at the polls which Boulanger represented. The meeting dissolved in disorder. No candidates were chosen.

A Criticism on Blaine.

LONDON, August 25.—Commenting upon the seizure of the Canadian vessels in the Behring sea, the daily News says: "Secretary Blaine is, in a manner, committed to a policy of unfriendliness toward England. There are many signs, however, that in the present dispute he has to reckon with his own countrymen as well as with ours."

Deaths From Starvation.

LONDON, August 25.—Despatches from Egypt say that famine prevails at Khartoum, Kassala, Tokar and other river towns. The survivors are said to be feeding upon the bodies of the dead. About twenty deaths from starvation daily are reported at Tokar.

The Striking Dock Laborers.

LONDON, August 25.—It is reported that at the urgent request of friends, General Boulanger will come to Paris before the election to stand a royal retirement.

The Princess and Her Daughters.

COPENHAGEN, August 25.—The princess of Wales and her daughters, Princesses Victoria and Maud, arrived here today.

FLOOD AND EARTHQUAKE.

The Twin Disasters Which Afflict China

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., August 25.—The steamer *Connie* arrived today from Hong Kong and Yokohama, bringing advices to August 10, of further details of the bursting of the Yellow river embankments in the Province of Shantung, July 22. The destruction is wide spread. The breach in the river is over a mile in length, and the water has gushed through, flooding to the depth of two feet, a large extent of country lying adjacent. Many houses were washed away and a dispatch from Chefoo states that the number of persons drowned is too great to be counted. Ten districts are already submerged, and it is feared that a low-lying country south will suffer a similar fate.

The latest advice concerning the earthquake at Kunming, July 28, placed the number of killed at eighteen and the wounded at nine teen. Fifty two dwellings were demolished.

The telegram of the 30th of July states that fifty-three shocks had been experienced and that the inhabitants of the city and the inhabitants were sleeping in the open air.

The Governor Hurt.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., August 25.—Governor E. F. Cotton, met with a very serious accident last evening while out driving. The horse took flight at a point where the road runs along the edge of a bank and went over the bank. Dr. Cotton left his left shoulder broken and the governor was painfully hurt by his forthcoming message.

The Fifth Victim Dead.

KNOXVILLE, Tenn., August 25.—Alderman Hockenjos died today. He makes the fifth victim of the recent shooting. Alderman Hockenjos was one of the most prominent Germans in the city, and for ten years has been in the city council. It is now thought that there may be no more deaths, with the possible exception of Editor Hearne. Colonel Young and Alex Reader were buried today with most imposing ceremonies, thousands being on the streets and in the funeral procession.

Judge Bliss Dead.

LONG BRANCH, N. J., August 25.—An important meeting of property owners was held last night to discuss the proposed protection of the ocean avenue bluff. One hundred million dollars worth of property was represented. After a long discussion, they decided to appoint a special committee to select a plan, and to raise money for the erection of a continuous bulkhead, with jetties one hundred feet apart.

Saluted for Port-a-Prince.

NEW YORK, August 25.—The Galena sailed for Port-a-Prince, Hayti, from Brooklyn. The vessel is under command of Commander George W. Sumner and has a full complement of men.

## HENRY SHAW DEAD.

The Great Philanthropist of St. Louis Dies.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., August 25.—Henry Shaw, the venerable philanthropist and the greatest friend St. Louis ever had, died early this morning, without showing evidence of physical or mental suffering. At his bedside were Mrs. Julius Morris, Mr. Shaw's sister, and a number of his most intimate friends.

Henry Shaw was an Englishman by birth. At the age of nineteen he came to America and located in St. Louis, arriving here in 1819. He first embarked in the hardware business on the levee, and for a time was proprietor, clerk and porter. He also gave some attention to Indian supplies. He prospered, and after twenty years of commercial life, had amassed sufficient fortune to enable him to retire from business, which he did at the age of forty. He went abroad and visited nearly every quarter of the globe, being away from this country about ten years. It was upon his return that he commenced the study and cultivation of plants and flowers, and it was in the prosecution of these studies that the now world-famous botanical gardens had their origin. He made his garden and beautiful estate free to the public. With his death the gardens are the property of the state of Missouri. Another, and very valuable addition, presenting to the city of Tower Grove park, a resort of peculiar beauty. Mr. Shaw's residence, where he died, was at Tower Grove park, and he passed but little time at his own home. His estate is valued at \$250,000, and it is thought the greater part will be left to the botanical gardens.

The river rose rapidly and caused considerable alarm among the people along its banks, who thought that Riegansett reservoir, the biggest in the state, had gone. Many of them left their houses and fled, but the flood subsided as rapidly as it had come. The path of the water from the reservoir was through a thinly settled country, and the only damage to property was the wrecking of a stable belonging to Russell Mathewson, the capsizing of a carriage shop belonging to Dr. N. E. Clarke, and the demolishing of three road bridges. The dam was built in 1857 for the service of the Pawtucket valley, the company redeeming a small swamp pond locally known as Spring lake. The reservoir covered eighteen acres and contained about 35,000,000 gallons of water.

THE STAR SPANGLED BANNER.

The Owner of the Original Will Not Exhibit During the Big Display.

BALTIMORE, Md., Aug., 25.—There is much indignation felt in this city among the members of the Sons of the Revolution against Mr. Ed. Apleton, No. 71 East Fifty-fourth street, New York. Mr. Apleton is the possessor of the flag which floated over Fort McHenry in September, 1814, when the British invaders bombarded the fort and were ignominiously driven from the waters of the Chesapeake. The flag was presented to him in French Scott Key, that genuine burst of patriotism, "The Star Spangled Banner," as he caught sight of it through the morning mist from the deck of a British vessel on which he was detained a prisoner, still waving over the fort. On September 12 next there will be a grand celebration here of the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, and a meeting of the Sons of the Revolution in which the flag will be engaged. The celebration, it was thought, would not be complete without the presence of the original flag, but the most potent influence failed to induce Mr. Apleton to allow it to come to Baltimore. There were strong talkers in favor of the flag, but little time was given to calling the attention of the public to war of the matter. It is claimed that Apleton has no right to the flag; that it was made by the ladies of Baltimore and presented to Fort McHenry as the garrison flag, and therefore, properly belongs to the United States government. It came to Apleton through a series of a loan from General George Armistead, who commanded at Fort McHenry during the bombardment. After the capture, General Armistead took personal possession of the flag.

FRED DOUGLASS IN DANGER.

Rumors That His Commission to Hayti Will be Reversed.

WASHINGTON, August 25.—Fred Douglass, United States Minister to Hayti, in an interview with a Post reporter today, in regard to his report that his appointment was to be reversed:

"If I should happen to be recalled I should not feel humiliated in the least. I never sought the appointment in any way, and the nomination was somewhat of a surprise. But I do not believe that there is any opposition to my appointment prior to the time the nomination was made by the president. I know, but that was all thoroughly considered at the time." It is understood that the opposition referred to comes from some New York merchants, who wanted business man appointed. If there were only opposition on the part of the residents of Hayti, Mr. Douglass said it was probably due to the part he took in General Grant's Domingo annexation project.

FIRE IN KANSAS CITY.

The Packing House of Swift & Co. Newly Escapes.

KANSAS CITY, August 25.—The immense packing house of Swift & Co. at the corner of Berger avenue and First streets, was saved from total destruction by fire today by a fortunate shift of the wind. As it was, the smokehouse, a structure of corrugated iron, 10x10, and rendering house, 12x10 feet, was consumed.

Fire has broken out several times recently in the smokehouse, and it is supposed that it originated from some defect in the flues.

During the night of the 18th, a short time ago, the roof of the smokehouse while attempting to extinguish a fire, collapsed, and the entire building was destroyed.

The smokehouse is situated on the property of an incendiary, as the rear door and window of the storeroom were found open when the flames were first discovered.

Supposed to Be Work of an Incendiary.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., August 25.—[Special]—Mike J. Baker's store and stock of general merchandise, located three miles north of Waco Station, was destroyed by incendiaries. There is \$1,500 worth of damage to the property of men.

On the goods the loss is estimated to be about \$2,000. It is supposed that it was the work of an incendiary, as the rear door and window of the storeroom were found open when the flames were first discovered.

Fire in Columbus.

COLUMBUS, O., August 25.—The Sterne Children building was the scene of fire today. The principal losers were Cady Bros. restaurant, value \$5,000, and N. H. Clark clothing store, \$10,000. Batterson Merrill Wall Paper company, \$15,000; Theo Faulhaber, hatter, \$8,000, building \$45,000; Stern Chittenden's heating machinery and stock is placed by Standard Young at \$150,000, with \$100,000 insurance, placed with two other companies.

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Fire in Columbus.

CINCINNATI, O., August 25.—The fine passenger steamer, Commonwealth, was burned to the water's edge in less than three quarters of an hour tonight. The loss is about \$30,000, pretty well insured.

Another Chapter.

In "The Romance of a Poor Young Man" in the Joliet Penitentiary.

CHICAGO, Aug. 25.—Yesterday developed another installment of real life in "The Romance of a Poor Young Man." The actual name of the young man is under the name of George Daniel, a serving犯人, formerly a waiter in the Joliet penitentiary as a result of his love for a millionaire's daughter, is Ernest Dumiviant. His father, an old Chicago printer, died four years ago, leaving a widow, seven daughters and two sons. Upon the earnings of Ernest the family were dependent, and when his father died, the family went to the penitentiary. Since then the family has been maintained only by a severe struggle. The mother was seen by a reporter and corroborated the story told about the persecution of her son, giving the story in detail. She said that her millionaire daughter had paid to her boy to go to the penitentiary, and that she had been sent to the Joliet prison, where she was sent to the Alton prison, and was released.

Ernest, she said, had made this same millionaire settle for two scrapes he had gotten into, and that by showing the letters to him, he would immediately get Ernest pardoned out. I gave him the letters, and that was the last I ever heard of them.

A SLICK CONVICT.

He Escapes from Prison With \$360 Belonging to Another.

TRACY CITY, Aug. 25.—William Knowles, a convict sent to the penitentiary in February, 1888, from Lincoln county for larceny, escaped from the prison here last Wednesday. Before leaving he stole \$360 from one of the inmates. Robbery was the sole object, as he had but a short time before his sentence would expire. There is strong suspicion that he has been absconding from a quarter where it would be least expected. The man whom he has robbed has offered \$100 reward for his capture with the money, or even enough of it to pay the reward. The lessees' reward is \$25 for his return. Knowles is a bright copper-colored negro, 22 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, and has a fair complexion, and two small scars on each cheek near the corner of his mouth. He has a wife near Tallahatchie and it is thought he has gone there.

He Was Mistaken in the House.

MARYVILLE, Tenn., August 25.—William Knowles, a convict sent to the penitentiary in February, 1888, from Lincoln county for larceny, escaped from the prison here last Wednesday. Before leaving he stole \$360 from one of the inmates. Robbery was the sole object, as he had but a short time before his sentence would expire. There is strong suspicion that he has been absconding from a quarter where it would be least expected. The man whom he has robbed has offered \$100 reward for his capture with the money, or even enough of it to pay the reward. The lessees' reward is \$25 for his return. Knowles is a bright copper-colored negro, 22 years old, 5 feet 10 inches high, and has a fair complexion, and two small scars on each cheek near the corner of his mouth. He has a wife near Tallahatchie and it is thought he has gone there.

WENT TO PROTEST.

The J. H. Maher Company, of St. Paul, Goes Up.

ST. PAUL, Minn., August 25.—The J. H. Maher company, of this city, one of the largest carriage and wagon houses in the west, made a voluntary assignment yesterday to Congresswoman John D. McDonald. The statement of assets and liabilities has not yet been filed, but from the magnitude of the company it is evident that the assignee will probably not fail short of \$500,000. The failure caused a sensation in commercial circles, as the company had been doing business throughout the west second only to one other in importance.

Little Manie Parker, fourteen years old, died yesterday afternoon from the effects of medicine administered to her by her little cousin Bessie Woods. They were playing doctor with each other, Bessie pretending to be the physician. She said, "I am going to die." An antidote was given to Bessie Woods, and relieved her. She is still quite sick, but is considered in no danger. The pills were of various kinds, some being tonic, some laxative, but their exact contents could not be ascertained.

CHARGES AGAINST A MARSHAL.

BIRMINGHAM, Ala., August 25.—W. A. Gamble was appointed United States deputy marshal about ten days ago. Yesterday he was arrested on a warrant sworn out by two men who charged he received \$1,000 for his services in quashing indictments pending against them for violating internal revenue laws. His reputation is good, and he avers his innocence.

President Harrison About to Work on His Message.

DEER PARK, Md., Aug. 25.—Nearly every part of the little chappel, which seats 100 persons, was destroyed when President Harrison and Mr. and Mrs. McKee came in this morning. Rev. Mrs. F. A. of Brooklyn, conducted the services.

The president spent part of this afternoon taking a long walk in the mountains. He will remain here until the middle of September, and meanwhile will probably never speak of his time to the press.

President Harrison has said that he intends the appointment of two democrats as delegates on part of the United States to the congress of the three Americas. Ex-Senator Leavitt denies all knowledge of his appointment, and intimates that he would hardly care for such an appointment.

PLAYING WITH NIAGARA FALLS.

Niagara Falls, N. Y., August 25.—Carrie D. Graham, of Suspension Bridge, made his fourth trip through the whirlpool rapids this afternoon in his barrel shaped contraption. The purpose was to test it before essaying the Horn Gorge. He was pulled through by heavy weights, and went through the whirlpool and down the river to Lewiston, seven miles in twenty-five minutes. Graham was badly shaken up, and says he was never so glad to get out of any place in his life. He is determined, however, to try the falls and make the attempt tomorrow.

JUDGE BLISS DEAD.

CHARLESTON, W. Va., Aug. 25.—Governor E. F. Cotton, met with a very serious accident last evening while out driving. The horse took flight at a point where the road runs along the edge of a bank and went over the bank. Dr. Cotton left his left shoulder broken and the governor was painfully hurt by his forthcoming message.

THE DAY AT DEER PARK.

President Harrison About to Work on His Message.

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ATLANTA, GA. AUGUST 26, 1869.

An Opportunity for Atlanta.

Sometime during the fall or winter the representatives of the South American nations will visit Atlanta. It will be a great occasion and a great opportunity.

The natural course of South American traffic with the greater part of the United States is through the ports of Georgia. The development of that trade in the next decade will be prodigious, and the Atlanta merchants should see it that they get their share. The merchants of New York organized some months ago a South American society for the gathering of information and the promotion of trade. Within the past year, citizens of the state of New York have taken a contract to build 900 miles of railroad for Chile, at a cost of thirty-five million dollars. This suggests the enormous developments going on to the south of us. In the Argentine Republic the forces of civilization are at work with the same dynamic energy they have developed in the west. Everything is new, and the opportunities to capital are almost unequalled. Foreign capitalists, if they be developers, get almost any concession they ask. The progressive English and the shrewd and tenacious Germans are there. The Americans, though gladly received, are few and far between. They have not had time to go abroad. Soon they will wake up to the fact that they must. Our country will soon be full of wares if not of people, and we must widen the market.

The southern trip of the South Americans, originally set for November, will probably be deferred a month or so, in order that they may rest from sight seeing in the north, and come to us fresh. When they come, Atlanta will receive them in becoming style, but in the meantime the question of South American trade should be studied. Our people should be up on the question and have something to say, some matured plan, when the South Americans come. To this end, would it not be well to organize a society to go to work in earnest?

## The Ownership of the Savannah River.

The obstructions placed by the Augusta dam, in the way of shad ascending the Savannah river, may soon bloom into a question of interstate importance.

And Colonel L. T. Gantt will be the champion for the freedom of the river.

At one time the Savannah was one of the best fish streams in the south. The run of shad furnished profitable business to people all along the river, and formed an important food staple. The streams emptying into the Savannah were likewise filled with the toothsome shad. Now, however, a shad found above Augusta is a rarity, and this is why the people are aroused.

This stoppage of the shad run is attributable to the canal at Augusta. There is a fishway in the dam, it is true, but the fish will not risk it even under the temptation of finding the cooler waters of the upper Savannah.

Colonel Gantt, in looking up the law controlling the river, has discovered a most old treaty entered into between the states of Georgia and South Carolina. This agreement was known as the treaty of Bradford. It seems that the ownership of the river had been disputed, and the settlement of the case was in favor of Georgia, on condition that the river should be forever kept clear "for the free passage of fish and boats." The existence of the Augusta dam is claimed to be a violation of this treaty, and the people affected are likely to ask for the proper remedy.

**The Negro North and South.**

The Chicago Herald is a beautiful little editorial on "The Nigger Issue," and it seems inclined to treat some of its less serious contemporaries with supreme contempt. Its reference to the south is a very neat piece of work, if this word can be applied to its byplay. It refers to the noise that the republicans are making on account of the protests the south has made with reference to the appointment of one or two undesirables.

However dangerous negro supremacy may be at the south, where the problem of negro domination has come to be a very serious matter, there is no danger whatever that he will ever be supreme at the north.

The Herald says that the same republicans who are shouting over the trouble created in Atlanta by the appointment of a negro in the postoffice are kicking the negroes off the steps of the Chicago postoffice.

Well, this is what THE CONSTITUTION has always said, that the frauds who are howling for negro domination in the south, refuse to recognize the negro at the north in any shape or form.

They drive him out of the trades, out of restaurants, out of hotels, and he has nowhere to go except in his own precincts.

It lies ill in the mouths of these fools to howl about the treatment of the negro in the south, where his merits are recognized and where he has a chance to make his way.

**Getting Together in Ohio.**

If the democrats of Ohio fail to carry the state this fall it will not be because they have not made an honest effort to get together. Hon. James E. Campbell, who will be nominated for governor next Wednesday, says not only will he be elected, but that the legislature will be democratic.

This is the fourth contest that Foraker has made, as the republican nominee for governor, Hoadley having defeated him the first time, and he having been successful in the next two campaigns. He has drawn to his support an effective partisan following, but there are many leaders in his party who not only will not entice over him, but who will do nothing in his behalf. This is the result of his consummate perfidy, for Foraker's chief characteristic is his readiness to sacrifice any friend when it will be to his

own advantage. And it may be that he will feel the hand of vengeance, in his defeat, at the approaching election.

Campbell is one of the most popular of the democratic leaders of Ohio. He is a federal veteran and made a splendid soldier, and his following is by no means confined to party lines. He carries his district, for congress, with the utmost ease though it is a republican district.

The democrats will unite on him and, if Ohio sticks to its own precedent, they have found in Campbell a winner.

At least, let us hope so.

## The Cotton Movement.

The New York Financial Chronicle, in its weekly review of the cotton movement, says that for the week ending last Friday, the total receipts have reached 6,532 bales, against 1,400 bales last week, and 1,005 bales the previous week; making the total receipts since the 1st of Sept., 1868, 5,516,900 bales, against 5,545,477 bales for the same period of 1867-8, showing a decrease from Sept. 1, 1868, of 28,505 bales.

The exports for the week reach a total of 15,873 bales, of which 14,316 were to Great Britain, 517 to France, and 1,040 to the rest of the continent. The total sales for forward delivery for the week are 308,200 bales. For immediate delivery the total sales foot up 21,506 bales, including 15,097 for export and 6,400 for consumption. Of the above 100 bales were to arrive.

The imports into continental ports have been 5,000 bales. There is a decrease in the cotton in sight of 32,501 bales as compared with the corresponding date of 1868, and a decrease of 262,844 bales as compared with 1867.

The old interior stocks have decreased during the week 532 bales, and are 8,136 bales less than at the same period last year. The receipts at the same towns have been 1,904 bales less than the same week last year, and since Sept. 1 the receipts at all the towns are 40,431 bales more than for the same time in 1867-8.

The total receipts from the plantations since September 1, 1868, 5,508,600 bales, although the receipts at the exports for the past week were 6,532 bales; the actual movement from plantations was only 6,349 bales, the balance being taken from the stocks at the interior towns. Last year the receipts from the plantations for the same week were 18,204 bales, and for 1867 they were 19,540 bales.

The decrease in amount sight as compared with last year, is 75,315 bales, the increase as compared with 1867-87 is 47,674 bales, and the increase over 1868-9 is 365,366 bales.

The Chronicle says that the speculation in cotton for future delivery at New York has been more active with rather wide fluctuations, the final prices today showing a decline for the week. On Monday there was an advance, due to a rise of 6-64¢. In the near options in Liverpool, an advance of 1-16¢ on the spot here and a variety of other causes.

A further rise in Liverpool on Tuesday caused another advance here to an additional rise of 1-16¢ on the spot and a good demand from shorts also contributed, though towards the close realizing sales caused a reaction, and with the exception of August all options closed lower.

Wednesday there was a sharp decline following a fall in Liverpool and liberal sales here for long account, especially for August, September and October, the first named option declining 20 points. The crop advices were generally favorable.

On Thursday there was an unexpected advance in the early options in Liverpool, and this caused a rise here. The receipts at the ports, though larger, were a little less than half what they were at the corresponding date last year.

Friday prices were irregular, advancing early owing to a rise of 5-64 to 6-64¢ on the early options in Liverpool, but losing the advance later and making a moderate net decline owing to the issue of a good many notices for August, the quantity of cotton approximating, it was stated, 15,000 bales. There was considerable switching from August to September and October.

The Chronicle's telegraphic advices from the south indicate that the weather has, as a rule, been satisfactory during the week and that cotton is doing well. Worms are reported in districts of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Tennessee and Texas, but generally without material damage. Picking is progressing finely in many sections.

In New York they hang men four at a time. At this rate the next census will show something of a falling off in that region.

**CORPORAL TANNER** continues to keep up his record, and this is all that can be asked of a republican.

Now that Edison has been made an Italian son, he ought to come to Georgia and be made a major.

The Mahone business in Virginia seems to stick honest men.

The president has proved that he is a statesman in the matter of appointing postmasters.

The silver plunk in the Virginia democratic platform ought to have been in the national platform. If it had, perhaps matters might have been different. But an "if" is almost as big as a "perhans."

## LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

**Irish Murphy—American Murphy.**

EDITORS CONSTITUTION: Cousin John McMurphy, who is too sensible to be duped, has come to me with the same complaint. I am doubtless to the Irish blood in my veins. But I am not at all ashamed of that blood. My great grandfather was full blood Irish. I am proud of my Irish ancestry. I am, unto several generations, an American Irish, hence spell my "Murphy" with an "e." We are Irish-American, like my cousin John McMurphy is, I would spell "Murphy" without an "e." I spell it "Murphy" not that I love Ireland less, but because I love America more. I extend to all my Irish cousins the right hand of full fellowship.

AMON MURPHY.

Livingston and the Farmers.

From the Augusta Evening News.

The re-election of President Livingston of the Farmers' alliance in Macon without opposition places him at the head of the farmers' movement in Georgia, and makes him their real leader if they should decide to contest for political influence or office. It is known that Mr. Livingston aspires to the governorship, and that he has been on a still better road to success than his recent re-election on yesterday gives him the reins of the Farmers' alliance. I will be in the race. He is shrewd and wise, however, and will bide his time and not announce himself until the right time. He and the other aspirants are laughing in their

sleeves at Colonel Norton, for he knows very well that he will be hung before the campaign opens and be a dead issue long before the election.

Yes, the Farmers' alliance and not the Agricultural society will dictate the farmers' wishes and name the farmers' candidate, and it looks like it will be Livingston and not Norton who will win in the Hayes' votes in the next campaign.

## ANIMAL SUICIDES.

A Dog's Deliberate Attempt at Suicide and a Rooster's Felo-de-se.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

A dog, tormented by boys on Broadway,

found himself unable to escape, and thereupon,

despairing of life, twice attempted to commit suicide by deliberately lying down directly in the path of a heavy wheelbarrow.

It is not likely that he had any such luck.

He was a dog of the little branch narrow-

guage from Bowerville to Hartwell, I met the sheriff—an unabridged, irrepressible, native Georgian.

He's a cheerful Georgian.

To a good many people in Georgia, the sheriff's name is at once an introduction and description, for everybody in that country knows Jim Roberts.

## JIM ROBERTS'S DOG.

UNCLE BILLY BOWERS LISTS THE STORY OF THE OWNER.

A Dog Named Dr. Tucker, Who Has Human Nature in Him is Very Polite, and in Every Respect a Remarkable Dog.

A few days ago, on the little branch narrow-

guage from Bowerville to Hartwell, I met the sheriff—an unabridged, irrepressible, native Georgian.

To a good many people in Georgia,

the sheriff's name is at once an introduction and description, for everybody in that country knows Jim Roberts.

## COUNSELING.

Uncle Billy Bowers lists just behind Jim.

The ceremony was performed in a room richly hung in Oriental trappings, near Hip Lung's hotel, at three o'clock Tuesday afternoon. There were present a score or more Chinese, a few whom had wives of Anglo-Saxon blood. All were in holiday attire, and when the marital knot was tied there was a general rejoicing. The rites were pronounced after the manner set forth in the state book of the state of Illinois.

A Chinese groom, who had brought his bride from San Francisco to New York as the escort for Uncle Billy's inspection, was present.

Jim could hardly wait for the old man to finish his story.

## A HIGH LIFE.

CHINESE WEDDING IN CHICAGO.

It was a solemn but strange wedding. The couple and their contract were Moy Sing, a comely German girl from Streets.

The ceremony was performed in a room richly hung in Oriental trappings, near Hip Lung's hotel, at three o'clock Tuesday afternoon. There were present a score or more Chinese, a few whom had wives of Anglo-Saxon blood. All were in holiday attire, and when the marital knot was tied there was a general rejoicing. The rites were pronounced after the manner set forth in the state book of the state of Illinois.

A Chinese groom, who had brought his bride from San Francisco to New York as the escort for Uncle Billy's inspection, was present.

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## A CURIOUS COLLECTION.

Three school boys of Sommee, Cal., thought they were having fun this vacation playing gold-mining. So they began to mine claim on the beach Point Sal, and in twenty-four days, with the help of Uncle Billy, they had dug a hole six feet deep and gathered about to congratulate the boys. Uncle Billy was a

blacksmith.

Uncle Billy Bowers lists just behind Jim.

The ceremony was performed in a room richly hung in Oriental trappings, near Hip Lung's hotel, at three o'clock Tuesday afternoon. There were present a score or more Chinese, a few whom had wives of Anglo-Saxon blood. All were in holiday attire, and when the marital knot was tied there was a general rejoicing. The rites were pronounced after the manner set forth in the state book of the state of Illinois.

A Chinese groom, who had brought his bride from San Francisco to New York as the escort for Uncle Billy's inspection, was present.

Jim could hardly wait for the old man to finish his story.

## A BUSINESS FIRM.

OFFERED PRIZE.

A business firm in Old Town, Mo., offered

a prize for the best guess as to the number of marbles in a big boot held in their window.

A shoemaker of the town, anxious to win the

prize, had sent a suite of rooms.

It is an eminently respectable house,

and is known to the Chinese from San Francisco to New York as the resort for the silk stocking element of Mongolian society in Chicago.

In this hotel, Moy Sing, a native of Canton, and twenty-three years of age, is a cigarmaker in the employ of Uncle Billy. It is said that Moy Sing met Miss Wagner in St. Louis some years ago while he was conducting a hansom there.

Moy Sing is a native of Canton, and twenty-three years of age.

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## M'DONALD OF WARE.

HUNTING CREEKS AND SEMINOLES  
OVER FIFTY YEARS AGO.

The Outline of a Remarkable Career—The First White Men That Ever Explored That Swamp.

One of the most notable figures in the present general assembly is the next oldest member, Mr. McDonald, of Ware.

He is now over seventy-two years of age, but still hale and hearty. This is the tenth time he has filled a seat in the legislature. His first term was in '42-'43, in the old capitol at Milledgeville.

He was a member of the secession convention, and cast his vote with Tom Cobb, Bartow, Nisbet, and a majority of that famous body, for immediate secession.

He was afterward a member of the constitutional convention of '77, and took an active part in framing the present constitution of Georgia.

Apart from a most interesting and honorable legislative career, Mr. McDonald is a veteran of two wars. For four or five years he hunted Creeks and Seminoles through the swamps of south Georgia, and then, when the bugles called in '61, he left the secession convention to lead a company from Ware. A short while afterward, when the Thirteenth Georgia (afterward the Twenty-sixth) regiment was reorganized in Savannah, Mr. McDonald was made Lieutenant colonel. His last fighting was in the final struggle before Richmond.

He is—as stated in his memorable speech of last Friday—the father of twenty-two children, fifty-two grandchildren, and four great-grandchildren.

Now he is the representative from his old county, Ware, and one of the most active workers in the legislature.

## HUNTING THE INDIANS.

The old gentleman, then but a boy in his twentieth year, carried from Ware county to Milledgeville the news of the Creek-Seminole outbreak in '36, and then carried back from Governor McDonald the orders to organize and put into service the militia companies of his own and the neighboring counties.

The Seminole war, it will be remembered, had broken out in Florida in '35. The Creeks, broken in Alabama, made their way through southwest Georgia to join the Seminoles in Florida. Considerable bodies of both nations infested the border swamps, and, taking advantage of the scattered and unprotected settlers, killed many and destroyed their homes.

"There were," says Mr. McDonald, "some seven or eight companies formed, in addition to the two companies of United States regulars. There were Captain D. J. Miller, Captain W. B. North, Captain James A. Sweat, Captain N. J. Holton, of Appling, Captain Clark, and others whose names are still prominent in that section of Georgia. A number of 'block houses' and posts were established around Okefenokee swamp, and a garrison stationed at each. Many of these sites are still marked by small settlements, such as Fort Gilmer, Camp Pinckney, Cox's Hammock, Fort Bennett, named after a young man who was killed there by the Indians; Fort Floyd, named after General Floyd, the commander of all the volunteer troops; Traders Hill, where all our military posts were kept; and Mudge's Hill, by Mr. L. L. Mudge. Post Norton, named after another young man killed by the Indians. Another fort was named after Lieutenant Walker. This is about four miles in the swamp on a sort of island still known as Billy's Old Field, after a friendly Indian that had lived there for years. It was built by General Floyd, after the circle of posts was completed, and was intended to be a supply point going from Fort Walker almost due east to Race Pond. He had 150 men with him—the first white men that ever traversed that portion of the swamp. The men traveled much more slowly than they had expected, and were almost starved before they reached Race Pond."

"Floyd's island, eight or ten miles long, a dry, white-sand hammock island, covered with pines, was named after the leader of that expedition. It had never been known to white people before.

**HOW INDIANS FIGHT.**

"In all that march the boys never once saw an Indian. They saw Indian trails occasionally, but the trails were always lost in some pond of water. The way they do is to agree before going into the swamp, and when they come again, seven or eight miles away possibly, and then when they come out of the water, each Indian goes a separate way and it is impossible to follow the trail of one man.

"They knew always exactly where we were, and the main body of them kept on the opposite side of the swamp, waiting to murder us occasionally to murder and rob. They kept just enough men near us to watch and mislead us."

"How many Indians were there in the swamp?"

"About forty or fifty warriors—probably one hundred and fifty in all. We could tell by watching the tracks as they came out of the water."

"It seems that they would all be killed out in a little while."

"No, the Indians wouldn't fight. They kept away from the soldiers, even where they outnumbered us. They never risk being killed if they can help it. When they did kill and murder, they are as vicious as foxes. Frequently wagon teams were attacked, the teamsters killed, the mulehossed down, and the wagons burned after the Indians had taken all they wanted."

"But to show you how carefully they fought, a man named Wilder, on a plantation near the river, refused to let them go when the neighbors went off to the towns. He lived about three miles from Kettle creek. One day he and his wife left home to look for some cattle. His wife was one of those hardy, brave women who could stand as much and shoot a rifle as well as he could. They went about miles and then returned home. The Indians followed them home. They went to sleep, never once dreaming that the Indians were near.

Next morning, at faint daylight, Wilds stepped out through his front door, and was shot dead. His wife ran out and was shot down by the Indians and then the old man and old woman were dead, they rushed towards the house. The children—of whom there were eight—ran for the woods. The Indians killed two children at the house. Another child was a daughter, a young wife. She had a young baby in her arms, and shot it from the house. The Indians caught her and stabbed her to death with their scalping knives. The baby was killed in the same way.

**A WHITE INDIAN.**

"Four boys got away. One of them was named Reuben. As he ran into the woods three or four Indians saw him. One Indian ran ahead of the others, and finally caught up with the boys."

"Run, you little rascal," said the Indian in plain English. "Run for your life."

Reuben says the Indian trotted on behind him for some distance, and then turned and went back. The one that saved his life was a white boy in war paint, but to this day nobody knows his name or why he lived that life amongst the Indians, or why he spared the boy's life."

"The other three boys that got away were John, James and Jessie Wilds."

**TWO DEAD INDIANS.**

"The only two Indians that I remember being killed in all that time, from '36 until they finally left the swamp, in '41, were killed together."

"It happened this way:

"We found when a considerable number of Indians had entered the swamp. They went in separately in order to keep from following the trail. By going in above and below the track, and then crossing, they finally crossed the trail and followed it. We followed for two or three miles and then lost it in a lake. It was already dark or nearly dark and we returned to camp. Next morning Captain North took twenty or thirty men and took up the trail at the lake. After going for some distance one of his advance guards climbed a leaning magnolia tree and saw two Indians coming directly towards them. The scout met the men and told them. Every rifle in the crowd was cocked in readiness. As the two Indians became visible through the trees two rifle shots rang out and the two Indians fell dead. One of the Indians was named Cannon, the other's name I do not remember. The Indians were left there just as they fell. They were not scalped."

"The main camp was here by, but when the soldiers reached it the Indians had gone and left no trail. They had left a number of deer tracks filled with honey and a quantity of venison."

"Another time the Indian camp of Indians was discovered by a scout who had climbed a tall tree. The soldiers succeeded in approaching to within two hundred yards of them, when a straggling soldier, afraid he would be left behind, called to the others to wait for him. This was the warning the Indians needed. Before a single shot could be had at them, men, women and children had vanished like ghosts into the swamp.

"It is hard for one not accustomed to them to understand how quickly and completely they can disappear. They always camp at the edge of a thick swamp growth and twenty acres of land. They have no place to which they have understood where their next meeting place will be if they are scattered by a surprise. They know the swamp like a merchant knows his store room. They are capable of long continued exertion and exposure, and in that immense swamp—covering thousands of acres, never before gone so far into a white world—it is not strange that they staid so long as they did."

"We kept them confined pretty close to the swamp though, and so harassed by frequent expeditions into the swamp, that they finally left it in '41, never to return."

## INFANTICIDE.

**A Dead Baby Found in a Branch Yester-day.**

Yesterday morning two little boys were playing near the branch over on McDowell street and discovered the body of a new born negro baby.

The child was dead and an ugly gash on the side of its head showed how it came to its death.

Dr. Hall took the baby to his office and the police were notified. There was no possible clue to who done the deed.

Coroner Avery was notified and held an inquest. The verdict of the jury was that it was to its death at the hands of some unknown person. Every indication pointed to a case of infanticide, but how and by whom will forever remain a mystery.

## SOME STRANGE STORIES.

**Some Queer Specimens of Spiders—A Negro's Opinion of the Courts.**

"Wooh! Wooh! Dadblast ye, wooh! wooh!"

It was a funny thing to watch him and the nigh hawk paused to think in the situation.

Away out on the dummy line stood Jake Mole, the fair fanned rag picker.

Close beside him stood the little cart which he has drawn about the streets ever since the war, and between the shafts was harnessed his grown boy.

"Wooh, there, I say. Taint a goin' to hurt ye. Jest as well to git used to it. Got to be broke in sometime, and I am going to begin on ye right away."

He was breaking the boy to work to a cart, and he had led him up there and was waiting for the dummy to come.

The little black engine was puffing away, coming up the hill, and the boy was kicking and crying around worse than a mule colt.

As the train rolled by the boy made a lunge, but Jake swung to the lines and the two went down the hill at such a rate that the reporter was unable to keep up with them, and they were soon lost to view.

"Why on earth don't you clean up those cobwebs?"

"Just because I want the spiders to increase and multiply and replenish the earth."

The speaker was Mr. Tom Minor, whose post of business is on Decatur street, in front of a large building.

"Come back here and I'll show you my spider pastures. You see those stalls there? There are thousands of spiders there, of all ages and sexes. These spiders beat the fly paper, insect powder, and everything else that we have invented. House flies roost high around here. Sometimes a new colony will come from across the street and settle down to business, but they don't live long."

"The spiders get them?"

"Yes, they do. They combine sometimes, and lay for a big house fly. They have to be very patient and cunning, but first thing they know is one of them nabs him and then they eat him, and such a circus you never saw in your life."

"Do the spiders ever get knocked out?"

"Occasionally. The worst I ever saw them whipped was one afternoon last June, when they tickled one of these big old zooming house-hoppers. Genuine crackle! You ought to have seen those spiders. The bumblebees laid them out right and left, and tore up half the webs in the stalks."

"Is that so?"

"Fact."

Mr. Harry Wiley tells of a spider at his mother's home, that has a very large web. In the center of it he has woven the initials "G. H." just as plainly as if they had been done by an artist.

"I des tell you wut, dey ain't no use tryin' to keep em den white folks," said our negro to another when they came from the courthouse that other day.

"You des bet dey aint."

"No, sirree! I've bin up dar all day watchin' 'em doin' an' I ain't gwine to mix up wid 'em no mo'. Ef a man starts to mix up wid 'em, you know mout about dey ways, nev' fing' 'em know deh, 'em up dar heft, an' dey pull all de feeders out 'n' 'n', pick 'em clean fo' to know dey cause."

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## A GEORGIA WOMAN.

MARY MARRICK'S FATHER A RESIDENT OF WASHINGTON.

A Curious Story from the Early Annals of Wilkes County—The Interest Evinced by Georgians.

From the Washington, Ga., Chronicle.

The people of Washington may naturally take some interest in the fate of this unhappy woman now in jail in England and who was recently sentenced to life imprisonment for the murder of her husband.

Her father, Mr. William Chandler, and her grandmother, Mrs. Daniel Chandler, were both born in Washington.

The house in which Mr. Charles Irvin now lives was built by Mrs. Maybrick's grandfather, Mr. Daniel Chandler, and it is probable that her father, Wm. Chandler, was born there.

Mrs. Daniel Chandler was Sarah Campbell, the daughter of a citizen of Wilkes much honored in life.

Colonel Duncan G. Campbell. A tombstone on the property of Mr. William A. Pope, just outside of the town boundary, marks the grave of Colonel Campbell. Colonel Campbell's father was an aide-de-camp of General Nathaniel Greene in the revolution, and probably joined that general as he passed through North Carolina on his way to the battle of Guilford Courthouse.

Colonel Andrew Campbell's son was born in North Carolina and educated at Chapel Hill.

He was a distinguished lawyer and was one of the commissioners appointed by President Monroe to treat with the Creek Indians in regard to the cession of their lands.

Colonel Campbell was of course a branch and member of the family which gave birth to his nieces, members to have heard them say that the family came of that branch of the clan Campbell which had the duke of Argyle as hereditary chieftain.

So of course Colonel Campbell was a Presbyterian—one of the founders of the Presbyterian church in Washington. He represented Wilkes in the legislature and was one of the commissioners appointed by President Monroe to treat with the Creek Indians in regard to the cession of their lands.

Judge Andrews studied law with him, and his son-in-law was Judge Andrews early law partner, the firm being Andrews & Chandler.

Judge Campbell came to Washington in 1807 and studied law with Judge Griffin.

He afterwards married the daughter of Judge Griffin who consequently was a great friend to the family of Mr. Maybrick now in England.

England under sentence of death for the murder of her husband.

Wilkes was the scene of a grim piece of justice which casts a lurid light on those far off times.

Mary or Polly Irvin was tried and condemned to die for the murder of her husband, the first white woman ever hung in Georgia, and for so long a time the only one that the case came very near being forgotten.

The trial, but not the criminal docket of the court for 1806 is preserved in Judge Anthony's office, and Judge Griffin was engaged in nearly all these cases.

He was evidently the most noted lawyer in the state, and could little doubt that he was engaged on one side or the other in the case of the state against Polly Bartlett.

This was eighty-three years ago, and now Judge Griffin's great great granddaughter is convicted of a similar crime, with a similar story of an unlawful lover, Colonial Duncan G. Campbell.

Colonel Chandler moved from Wilkes to Mobile, Alabama, certainly not later than 1881, for Mrs. Vickers came to Washington in that year, and says they were not here then.

Rev. Charles Irvin, the uncle and namesake of the present occupant of the Atlanta Club, has been buried in it.

But the Chandlers must have then moved very recently, for at least one of our present older residents, and perhaps others, remembers William Chandler as a boy.

John A. Campbell, Mrs. Daniel Chandler's brother, also a native of this place, who lived to be 90 years old, died before the supreme court of the United States, had previously moved to Alabama. Judge Campbell died lately. He resigned from the supreme court in 1881, and had high position under the confederacy.

After the war he practiced in the United States supreme court, and one of its justices pronounced an argument made by him before the supreme court

as the ablest he had ever heard made before it.

This was a remarkable compliment from an elevated source and justifies the writer in saying that, with the exception of Robert Toombs, John Campbell was the most distinguished man ever born in Wilkes county.

## Contagious Blood Diseases.

Urgent, acute, pimpls, itch, salt rheum, etc., are evidences of contagious blood disease. It is manifestly a duty to eradicate blood poison from the system by a use of B. B. (Botanic Blood Balm), thus enabling the sore places to heal, and thereby removing all possibility of other members of the family becoming likewise afflicted. \$10 to Blood Balm Co., Atlanta, Georgia, for book that will convince.

J. H. Outlaw, Mrs. Olive, N. C., writes: "I had running sores on my shoulders and arms. One bottle of B. B. cured me entirely."

L. Johnson, Belmont Station, Miss., writes: "B. B. has worked on me like a charm. My head and body was covered with sores and my hair came out but B. B. healed me quickly."

W. J. Kline, Houchens, Texas, writes: "B. B. has cured my wife of a large ulcer on her leg that doctors and other medicine could not cure."

M. J. Rossman, a prominent merchant of Greensboro, Ga., writes: "I know of several cases of blood disease speedily cured by B. B. B. Two bottles cured a lady of ugly scrofulous skin-sores."

W. C. Birchmore & Co., Maxey, Ga., writes: "B. B. in curing Mr. Robert Ward of blood poison effected one of the most wonderful cures that ever came to our knowledge."

## SHERWOOD Female Seminary

STAUNTON, VA.

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THE MRS. BEECH'S ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND GIRLS opens September 20, 1889.

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D. Pass Agt.

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W. F. SLATON, Sup't.

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Staunton, Virginia, Miss Mary J. Baldwin, Principal. Term begins Sept. 4th, 1889. Unparalleled opportunities for young ladies and girls receive September 10, 1889.

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FIFTY - SECOND ANNUAL SESSION BEGINS October 2d, 1889. Unparalleled for health, safety, comfort, advantages in literature, music and art. Special rates to clubs. W. C. Bass, Pres.

COVINGTON AND MACON RAILROAD

Times No. 2. To take effect at 7:25 o'clock a. m. Sunday, June 30th, 1889. Trains run on central (90th Meridian) standard time. Address A. G. CRAIG, Acting Superintendent.

NORTHBOUND.

STATIONS.

Post No. 6.

Mail. Accts.

Arrive.

Leave.

Arrive.

## THE ELECTRIC ROAD.

THOUSANDS OF PEOPLE WATCH THE CARS DURING THE DAY.

Hard Work for the Conductor—The Electrically—Strange Antics—The Crowd Fighting for Seats.

The new electric railroad to Inman park was the great attraction yesterday.

The heavy rain in the morning had little effect in keeping the curious people away from the starting place at the intersection of Edgewood avenue and Pryor street.

When the cars first started the conductors, unaccustomed to handling the machinery, turned the crank of one of the motors so far the wrong way that it was found necessary to run it back to the shed, and during the remainder of the day only three cars and motors could be used in carrying the immense crowds who were anxious to make the trip.

Between three and four thousand people collected along the line and on top of the hill at the terminus during the afternoon intending to take a ride. Most of them, however, were disappointed, as only the very active small boy and the people willing to fight their way on board the cars could be accommodated.

As soon as the cars appeared on the top of the high grade opposite Edgewood avenue a rush was made for the foot of the hill. The conductors, however, realized that if they allowed their cars to be boarded at that point the people already inside would never be able to get out. Consequently they refused to stop until the terminus was reached. It was with great difficulty even then that the people could be kept back to give the incoming passengers a chance to alight and the best, and warrant them absolutely pure.

As soon as the cars were emptied the great crush began.

Forty people crowded into the motors made to carry twenty-five, and the cars intended to carry fifty were made to accommodate seventy-five. Everybody took the crowding good-naturedly, but the people failed to understand why the conductors refused to allow the platforms to be occupied, and several times after the cars were started they had to be stopped while the men in charge delivered an oration on the dangers of standing outside.

The cars were kept at half speed until the crowds of people were passed. As they ascended the high hill and the full force of the electricity was turned on, exclamations of surprise and delight could be heard on all sides.

The easy motion and the absence of all noise appeared to give great satisfaction. It was difficult to realize the speed at which the cars were moving until some enterprising passengers tried to count the poles at the side of the road. It was found that the cars were passing them so rapidly that the count could not be kept.

The only accident during the day happened to a dog. It was a cur with an immense amount of curiosity. Seeing the motors moving rapidly along the tracks without any apparent propelling power, and anxious to learn how it was done, Trotting his tail trying to unravel the mystery he tried to look underneath the car. A second later the brush in front of the wheels swept the headless corpse of the our dog to one side.

Several gentlemen looked at their watches when they started to satisfy themselves of the time consumed in making the trip to Inman park and back. A number of them were surprised at the result. One gentleman with a fine chronometer was startled to find on his return that the trip had taken two hours and a half. The gentleman next him, with an equally fine watch, was astonished when his watch told him that he had taken two hours less than all the rest of us go and come. The saddest of all was a young man with a Waterbury watch. He had spent some time earlier in the day winding it up. The electricity effected the mainspring in such a way that just as he reached Inman park it went off with a whiz. The car stopped to wait for him and succeeded in winding it up again just as Atlanta was reached, on the return trip. As his foot touched the sidewalk another explosion took place. During the ride there and back he lived a week.

When it grew dark the effect of the electric current could only be seen. Sparks flew from the wires and lit up the little wheel over head, looking like a red flame. Occasionally an extra shower of sparks would fly out, illuminating the fences on both sides of the road.

The conductors were worn out when the day's work was over. They all said they were very glad that the first Sunday of a road could only come once. The company, however, were well pleased with the day's receipts.

I HAVE USED S. S. S. as a debility resulting from chills and fevers. I have found it to be the best tonic and appetizer that I ever took. It also prevented the return of the chills.

A. L. GAYLIN, Eureka Springs, Ark.

HE SECURED HIS MONEY.

Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association.

It is gratifying to us to note the progress of many of Atlanta's institutions. But the success of the "Southern Mutual" is especially so. We called attention to the fact, at its organization, that with such a board of officers this institution must succeed. Their success has been even beyond the expectation of their officers. Nearly \$1,000,000 of the capital stock of this association has already been subscribed, and every mail brings additional subscriptions from all over the southern states. They are now on a firm and solid financial basis. The following letter shows their method of dealing with their stockholders:

OFFICE OF J. C. VALENTIN,  
BRUNSWICK PLANTING MILLS,  
BRUNSWICK, Ga., August 15, 1889.

Southern Mutual Building and Loan Association.

Atlanta, Ga.

Gentlemen—I desire to acknowledge the receipt from your association of the loan of twenty-four hundred dollars (\$2,400) which has been granted and paid, and to express my thanks for the promptness and courtesy of your officers. My loan has been paid much sooner than I expected, as there are usually so many vexatious delays and annoyances in getting a loan from a lending and loan association, and I suppose, there would necessarily be delay in a loan of this amount.

I heartily recommend the "Southern Mutual" to all persons, both to individuals and to promptness. Very truly, J. C. VALENTIN.

Mr. Valentin paid his first month's dues August 1st, and received a loan of \$2,400 as soon thereafter as the proper papers could be drawn up and signed, Aug 25—div.

Cholera.

A number of our druggists are selling Alexander's Cholera Morbus Cure and Cholera Infantum Cure for all kinds of complaints in children and adults on a positive and safe cure for the cure of the money. No stronger endorsement could be given. Costing us nothing if it fails to cure. Also Alexander's Pleis' cure for all kinds of Tonics.

These medicines are sold by C. O. Tyner, Stoney, Gregory Co. A. J. Haltwanger, Sharp Bros., Connally &amp; Christian, D. S. Gifford, Dr. J. C. H. Jones, Dr. J. C. H. Jones, Hood &amp; Highwater, L. B. Branton, Hutchinson &amp; Bro. At wholesale by Lamar Drug Co.

Where did I get that cigarette, did you say? Go it from W. A. Russell. It is the Sweet Bouquet cigarette, and the best smoke in Atlanta. Only one cent.

Impurities of this blood often cause great annoyance at this season; Hood's Saraparilla purifies the blood, and cures all such afflictions.

The best people in the south smoke the "Sweet Bouquet" cigarettes. Only one cent apiece. For sale everywhere.

John M. Miller.

11 Marietta street, is carrying a full and complete line of public school books and school supplies. If

"Elixir Babek,"

a vegetable compound, preventive and sure cure for MALARIAL diseases, at druggists, 50 cents a bottle. July 31—div.

Don't fail to witness the fireworks at Chautauqua tomorrow night.

L. J. Witte, the great fireworks manufacturer, of New Orleans, at Chautauqua tomorrow night.

The grandest display of fireworks ever seen in the south at Chautauqua tomorrow night.

## FLOUR.

## America's Finest!

There are thousands of meritorious works of art exhibited for the world's approval, but none indeed can compare with the productions of the American people. We have passed judgment on the excellence of the production offered for their choice, and this verdict, whether at the world's greatest exposition, is that the products of the table at home, has been almost unanimous as to the greatest efforts to produce the finest and richest and best flour that can be made.

**Pillsbury's Best**  
AND  
**Postel's Elegant**

We believe the highest mark ever attained in the production of flour, marking the best, the richest and sweetest bread and pastry. It is true, they cost a little more than the patent flours offered in the market, but it is also true that the difference in the quality of the flour is so great that we offer both to the merchants of Georgia as the finest and the best, and warrant them absolutely pure.

**BRUNNER & BROWDER,**  
Sole Agents for Postel & Pillsbury's  
Mills,  
Atlanta, Ga.



The shortest line from Chattanooga and Birmingham to New Orleans.  
Direct connection is made for Texas, Mexico and California.  
Only eleven hours from Chattanooga to Cincinnati, with through train and no change.  
The connection may be made in Cincinnati for the northwest, north and east, St. Louis, Chicago, Cleveland, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Canada, New York and Boston.  
Principal office: 22 Asylum street, Hartford, Connecticut.

W. H. WILLINGHAM,  
No. 28½ Marietta Street,  
Aug 2d except nus Alanta, Ga.

## INSURANCE.

SEMI-ANNUAL STATEMENT FOR THE SIX MONTHS ENDING JUNE 30th, 1889 OF THE COMPANY OF THE

## JEWELRY.

**STILSON,**  
JEWELER,  
55 WHITE HALL ST.  
Reliable Goods,  
Fair Dealing.  
Bottom Prices.

## FOR SALE

## THE HAWTHORNE FARM

ONLY  
TWO BLOCKS  
FROM THE DEPOT, AT

## Norcross, Ga.

Will be sold at public outcry on the 31st instant at 12 o'clock noon, at Norcross, Ga., the Hawthorne farm, containing 68 acres, together with mule, horse, Jersey cow and bull, and farm implements. If not sold before, at private sale.

ONLY \$1,000 CASH REQUIRED!  
BALANCE ON LONG TIME.

Address THOS. H. WILLINGHAM,  
No. 28½ Marietta Street,

Aug 2d except nus Alanta, Ga.

## WHITE WINES.

Sainte Claret, Black Label Vintage of 1884, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts..... \$5.50

Table Claret, Zinfandel, Vintage of 1884, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts..... \$6.50

Extra Table Claret, Red Label, Vintage of 1882, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts..... \$7.50

Burgundy, Vintage of 1883, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts..... \$7.50

It will be sold at public outcry on the 31st instant at 12 o'clock noon, at Norcross, Ga., the Hawthorne farm, containing 68 acres, together with mule, horse, Jersey cow and bull, and farm implements. If not sold before, at private sale.

ONLY \$1,000 CASH REQUIRED!  
BALANCE ON LONG TIME.

Address THOS. H. WILLINGHAM,  
No. 28½ Marietta Street,

Aug 2d except nus Alanta, Ga.

## RED WINES.

Table Claret, Black Label Vintage of 1884, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts..... \$5.50

Table Claret, Zinfandel, Vintage of 1884, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts..... \$6.50

Extra Table Claret, Red Label, Vintage of 1882, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts..... \$7.50

Burgundy, Vintage of 1883, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts..... \$7.50

It will be sold at public outcry on the 31st instant at 12 o'clock noon, at Norcross, Ga., the Hawthorne farm, containing 68 acres, together with mule, horse, Jersey cow and bull, and farm implements. If not sold before, at private sale.

ONLY \$1,000 CASH REQUIRED!  
BALANCE ON LONG TIME.

Address THOS. H. WILLINGHAM,  
No. 28½ Marietta Street,

Aug 2d except nus Alanta, Ga.

## WHITE WINES.

Sainte Claret, Black Label Vintage of 1884, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts..... \$5.50

Outelet, Vintage of 1884, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts..... \$6.50

Hock, Vintage of 1882, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts..... \$7.50

Reisling, Vintage of 1882, Per Case, 1 Dozen Quarts..... \$8.50

It will be sold at public outcry on the 31st instant at 12 o'clock noon, at Norcross, Ga., the Hawthorne farm, containing 68 acres, together with mule, horse, Jersey cow and bull, and farm implements. If not sold before, at private sale.

ONLY \$1,000 CASH REQUIRED!  
BALANCE ON LONG TIME.

Address THOS. H. WILLINGHAM,  
No. 28½ Marietta Street,

Aug 2d except nus Alanta, Ga.

## BEERS OF FOLLOWING BRANDS:

## IMPERIAL, TIGER BRAND AND PILSENER.

## FILL UP YOUR WINE CELLARS.

Madeiras and Sherries, Imported and Bottled by Me, at From

\$10 to \$30 Per Case.

## LEADING BRANDS OF RYE AND BOURBON WHISKIES.

Monogram, Capital City Club, Cabinet, Hermitage, Maryland Club, Old Crow, Old Jordan, McBrayer and many others. The finest imported Olive Oil.

Send for Price List

Telephone 49

## CUMBERLAND ISLAND HOTEL,

CUMBERLAND ISLAND, GA., NEAR BRUNSWICK,

Now open for reception of guests. Thoroughly renovated. New cottages. Railroad from steamboat landing to hotel and hotel to beach. Fine bathing and fishing on Atlantic coast. All trains make close connections at Brunswick with the elegant steamer City of Brunswick at 7:30 a. m. daily. Returning, arrive at Brunswick 7:30 p. m. Daily United States mail service.

W. H. BUNKLEY, Proprietor, Bunkley, Ga.

A detailed account is embodied in annual report filed in office of Insurance Commissioner.

7. Stocks, bonds, or all other securities, including mortgages hypothecated for cash loan by the company, with the par and market value of each security and the amount loaned on each;

180,250 00

II.—ASSETS.

1. Loans on bond and mortgage duly recorded and being first items on the fee as shown in schedule of assets, and in amounts remitted in office of insurance commissioner.

2. Interest due on all bond and mortgage loans, \$3,212.22; interest accrued thereon, 3,212.22

3. Value of lands mortgaged, except those held in fee simple and personal improvements, \$136,152.00

4. Value of buildings mortgaged (insured for \$103,900 as collateral), 242,048.00

5. Total value of said mortgaged premises, \$378,200.00

STOCKS AND BONDS OWNED ABSOLUTELY BY THE COMPANY.

6. Total par value, \$423,365.20

7. Total market value, \$473,315.30

A detailed account is embodied in annual report filed in office of Insurance Commissioner.

8. Stocks, bonds, or all other securities, including mortgages hypothecated for cash loan by the company, with the par and market value of each security and the amount loaned on each;

10,309.34

9. Cash belonging to the company deposited in bank: National Exchange Bank.

Total, \$55,903.22

A detailed account is embodied in annual report filed in office of Insurance Commissioner.

10. Cash on hand, \$10,600.00

Total cash funds, \$55,600.00

A detailed account is embodied in annual report filed in office of Insurance Commissioner.

11. Interest due and accrued on collateral loans and personal property, \$4,725.00

12. Due on the hands of agents and in course of transmission, \$1,250.00

Due from other companies for returns on losses already paid, 10,919.60

## MISCELLANEOUS.

## DIAMONDS!

The Largest and Best Assorted Stock in the City.  
Freeman & Crankshaw.  
Top 1st col Sp

## OPIUM

Atlanta, Ga. Office 20 Whitehall St.

## WATCHES.

Our watches business is picking up and improving every day. And why? Because we sell a good watch for very little money. Have you got our prices? If not you want to see us at once. We do repair work also and can put your watch in good shape if you have one.

## JULIUS R. WAFFS &amp; CO.,

Jewelers and Opticians,

57 Whitehall St.

## LADIES &amp; BEERLESS DYES

Do You Own Dyeing, at Home?  
We will dye everything you are sold every  
where from 10¢ to \$10. The dyes are  
for Strength, Brightness, Amount in Packages  
or for Fastness of Color, or non-fading Qualities.  
They do not fade, even 40 degrees. For sale by  
Bradfield & Ware, druggists, 20 Whitehall St.; Sharp  
dry Goods Co., 100 Peachtree St.; 42 Martin's  
M. B. Dryware & Co., druggists, Schumann's phar-  
macy, 63 Whitehall and 17 Hunter St.; L. Vance,  
Napierco, Ga.; J. H. Corn, Visage, Ga.; Leonid  
Johnson, Mounts Scene, Ga.; Roberts & Ho-  
ward, 201 Hall Street, Ga.

Mantels,  
Hardwood  
Lumber

GEO. S. MAY & CO.,  
141 W. Mitchell Street.

## TENTS, AWNINGS.

A. ERGENZINGER,

12 East Hussey, Uptown, Atlanta.

MEETINGS

Baconic notice.  
A regular re-election of Mt. Zion R. A.  
Chapel, No. 126, will be held in Masonic  
Hall this evening at 8 o'clock sharp.

Arch. No. 2000 and standing are cor-  
dially invited to be present.

JOHN F. LAWSHIE, H. P.

Z. B. MOORE, Secretary.

THE

## Weather Report.

## INDICATIONS FOR GEORGIA:

WASHINGTON, Aug. 25.—Indica-  
tions for tomorrow: RAIN  
Local showers; slight changes in  
weather in the north-  
ern Georgia, warmer, winds generally  
northeasterly.

Observer's Office, Signal Service U. S. A.

GOULD BUILDING,  
ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 25.

All observations taken at 8 p. m.—seventy-fifth  
meridian time at each place.

STATIONS.	Barometer.	Wind.	Wind.	Rainfall.	Weather.
East...	30.00	SW	12	0	Cloudy.
Pensacola...	30.00	NE	Light	0	Cloudy.
Mobile...	30.02	SW	14	0	Cloudy.
Montgomery...	30.02	SW	10	0	Cloudy.
New Orleans...	30.00	SW	8	0	Cloudy.
Gulfport...	30.00	SW	8	0	Cloudy.
Pasadena...	30.02	SW	10	0	Cloudy.
Cerpus Christi...	30.08	SW	12	0	Cloudy.
Brownsville...	30.08	SW	12	0	Cloudy.
Rio Grande City...	30.00	SW	14	0	Cloudy.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

Central Time	Time of Observa- tion	Mercury	Min.	Max.	Rainfall	Wind	Weather
7 a. m.	Aug. 25, 1889	30.12	72	72	0	SW	Cloudy.
7 a. m.	Aug. 25, 1889	30.10	70	70	0	SW	Cloudy.
7 a. m.	Aug. 25, 1889	30.10	70	70	0	SW	Cloudy.
7 a. m.	Aug. 25, 1889	30.10	70	70	0	SW	Cloudy.

Cotton Bolt Bulletin.

Observations taken at 6 p. m.—seventy-fifth  
meridian time at each place.

ATLANTA DISTRICT.

STATIONS.	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily	Daily
Atlanta, Ga.	75.63	15	52	52	52
Cartersville...	71.61	69	70	70	70
Calhoun, Ga...	71.61	69	70	70	70
Chatanooga, Tenn...	82.64	30	30	30	30
Gainesville, Ga...	72.64	30	30	30	30
Grovetown, Ga...	71.61	34	34	34	34
Macon, Ga...	74.64	34	34	34	34
Newnan, Ga...	86.61	69	69	69	69
Spartanburg, S. C...	70.61	24	24	24	24
Toccoa, Ga...	70.61	24	24	24	24
West Point, Ga...	89.72	69	69	69	69

M. H. PEERY,  
Sergeant Signal Corp.

Note—Barometer reduced to sea level and stan-  
dard gravity.

\* indicates trace of rainfall.

BLUE RIDGE AND ATLANTIC R. R.  
TIME TABLE NO. 8.

To take effect Monday, June 21, 1889. Eastern Time.

STATIONS.	DAILY	DAILY	DAILY	DAILY	DAILY
Leave Tallulah Falls	7:25	6:45	7:05	7:03	7:03
" Turnerville	7:35	6:55	7:15	7:13	7:13
" Clarksville	8:25	7:45	8:05	8:03	8:03
Arrive Cornell...	8:45	7:45	8:05	8:03	8:03

STATIONS.

STATIONS.	DAILY	DAILY	DAILY	DAILY	DAILY
Leave Cornellia	11:45	11:00	11:20	11:18	11:18
" Clarksville	11:30	10:45	11:10	11:08	11:08
" Turnerville	11:20	10:35	11:05	11:03	11:03
Arrive Tallulah Falls	11:45	11:00	11:20	11:18	11:18

L. J. Witte, the great fireworks manufacturer, of New Orleans, at Chautauqua tomorrow night.

The grand display of fireworks ever seen in the south at Chautauqua tomorrow night.

Don't fail to witness the fireworks at Chautauqua tomorrow night.

## YOUTHFUL DUELISTS.

## TWO YOUNG ATLANTA BOYS OUT TO FIGHT.

Falling in Their Duties to Secure Each Other's Gore, They Return to the City and Cane Each Other Vigorously.

The dueling craze has captured Atlanta. There was a bloodless affair of honor yesterday between two youths of the city.

Some time ago these two young men, who are still in their teens, fell out about a club election matter, and since that time there has been blood on the moon.

Efforts to effect an honorable adjustment of the matter proved futile, and, yesterday being an off day, they made up their minds to resort to the code for consolation.

The crowd of youths who had got on to the projected duel followed the two youths to witness the encounter, and the throng increased to such an extent that the combatants decided to get away from them.

They gave it out that the fight would take place at the capitol, and thitherward the crowd of boys took their way.

But the principals and their seconds were too sharp for the crowd, and slipping quietly off they boarded the electric cars for Edgewood.

Knowing that it would be risky to attempt to fight in Fulton county, they crossed the line into DeKalb, on the idea that if grown men crossed the state line, getting into another county would do for boys.

The scene of the encounter was located in the woods just across the county line, and preparations were made for the battle.

But one of the principals decided, after arriving at the place of meeting, that his sense of honor would not permit him to stand up and shoot his boy at a man of his opponent's character.

The pistols had been got ready and the seconds were preparing to step off the ground and likewise looking for trees large enough to get behind when the firing should begin.

But the hitch occurred most opportunely, and the principals stopped without a word of argument or wrangling.

Each one drew his rattan cane and they fell upon each other in royal style.

Finally the principals stopped until both were exhausted, the seconds looking on to see that each had a fair show in the thrashing match.

Finally the principals stopped by mutual consent, and retired from the field. But they were not still happy, and separated without a word of argument.

Each one still carries his wounded feelings in a sling, and there may be trouble unless the governor issues a proclamation to keep them apart.

Mr. L. M. O'Neil, of Vicksburg, Miss., says that his system was poisoned with nicotine and strichnine, and he could not sleep. He could not eat. He could not sleep, and his appetite was gone, and he was bad fix generally. He took S. S. S., which drove out the poison and made a new man out of him.

Stockholders' Meeting of the Gate City Gas Light Company.

There will be a general meeting of the stockholders of the Gate City Gas Light company, held at the office of said company, No. 10 Whitehall Street, in the city of Atlanta, on Thursday, September 26, 1889, at 8 o'clock A. M. All stockholders and officers of the company, and for the consideration of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

Each stockholder should be present or represented by proxy, as business of importance will be considered and transacted.

A. P. STEWART,  
President Gate City Gas Light Company.

HENRY JACKSON, Secretary.

Henry Jackson, Secretary.